

# Development and Visualization of Community Vulnerability Indicators for Tracking

## Why examine community vulnerabilities?

- Factors such as community stress, lack of community resources, and other structural factors may play a role in increasing susceptibility to the effects of environmental hazards. (Gee, et al., EHP, 112(17):1645 2004)
- Interaction between environmental hazards and community vulnerability factors can have profound, directly measurable effects on health outcomes (Northridge, et al., AJPH, 2003. 93(2):209)

## Why examine community vulnerabilities?

- Minority neighborhoods have higher rates of morbidity, mortality, and risk factors for env.-related diseases, even after controlling for income.
- Implications for environmental justice and environmental health disparities

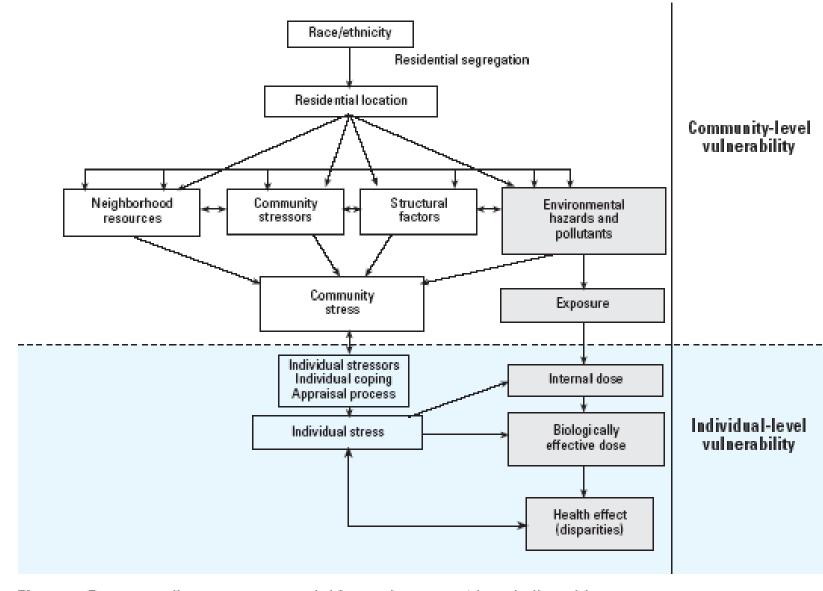


Figure 1. Exposure—disease-stress model for environmental health disparities.

## Potential candidates for measuring community vulnerabilities

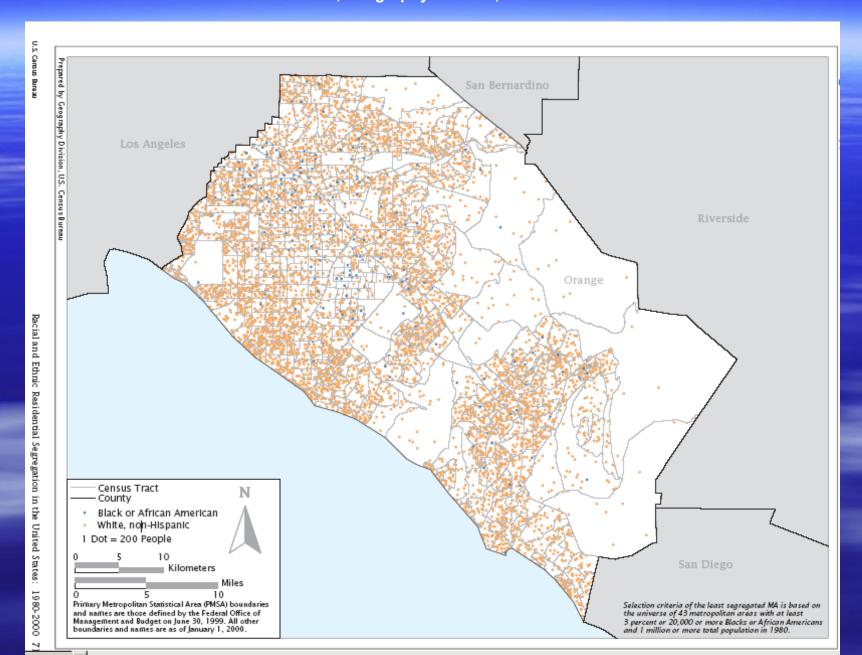
- Proportion of substandard housing (code violations);
- Income
- Proportion of community green space
- Tobacco/alcohol ads
- Violent crime rates/property crimes from local enforcement agencies;
- Density of liquor stores, stores with fresh food
- density of hospitals and clinics in neighborhoods
  - (physician-nurses per capita).

## Potential candidates

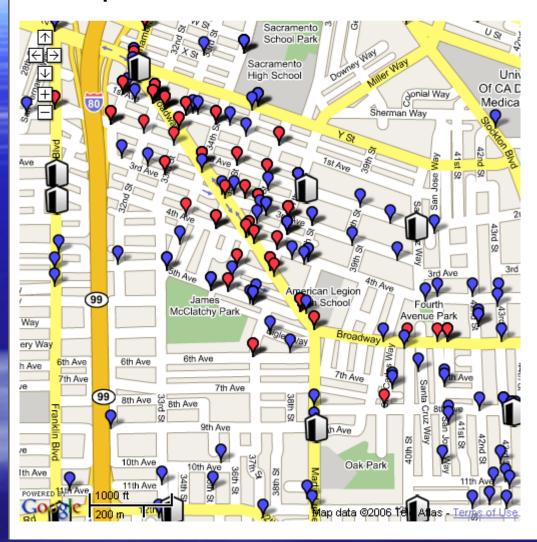
- measures of segregation (index of dissimilarity);
   "differential distribution of the subject population."
   0-100: percentage of group that would have to move to integrate two groups over a region as a whole.
- "Good", "Bad" effects of segregation:
- Segregation associated with:
  - Smoking rates- infant mortality
  - Air pollution homicide
  - Concentrates political power social support

Fig. X: Distribution of African-Americans and Whites in Orange County, CA showing evenness of population distribution.

U.S. Census 2000, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau



## Crime Map





### Using this map

The map requires a large amount of computer power and may take as much as 20 seconds to appear. If you have an older computer, you may not be able to use the zooming features or display all of the map points. We recommend that you close all your browser windows when you are finished viewing the map.

## Community Health Indicators

## **Indian Community Health Profile Project (NW Portland)**

## Socio-demographic

- Rate of high school graduation.
- Proportion of children (0-18) who live with both natural parents

## **Health status**

- Prevalence of diabetes among all ages.
- Rate of hospitalization (discharges per 1,000) for injuries and poisonings.
- Rate of years of potential life lost (per 1,000).
- Prevalence of caries (tooth decay) in 3-4 year old and 7-8 year old children.

## **Mental health and functional status**

- Average number of healthy days for adults and seniors in the previous month.
- Health risk factors and positive health behaviors
- Prevalence of children (2-16) who have a weight associated with good health
- Percentage of pregnancies with prenatal care beginning in the first trimester.
- Prevalence of alcohol or other drug use among adolescents.
- Prevalence of tobacco use among adolescents and adults.
- Proportion of adults who regularly engage in physical activity of a duration and intensity sufficient to promote health.
- Number and rate of confirmed cases of abuse and neglect in children (0-18).

## **Environment**

Presence of tribal ordinances requiring auto safety restraint use,

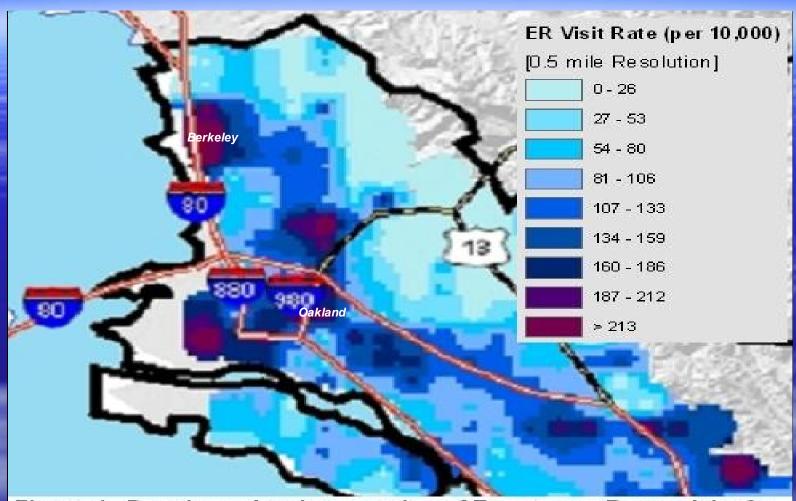
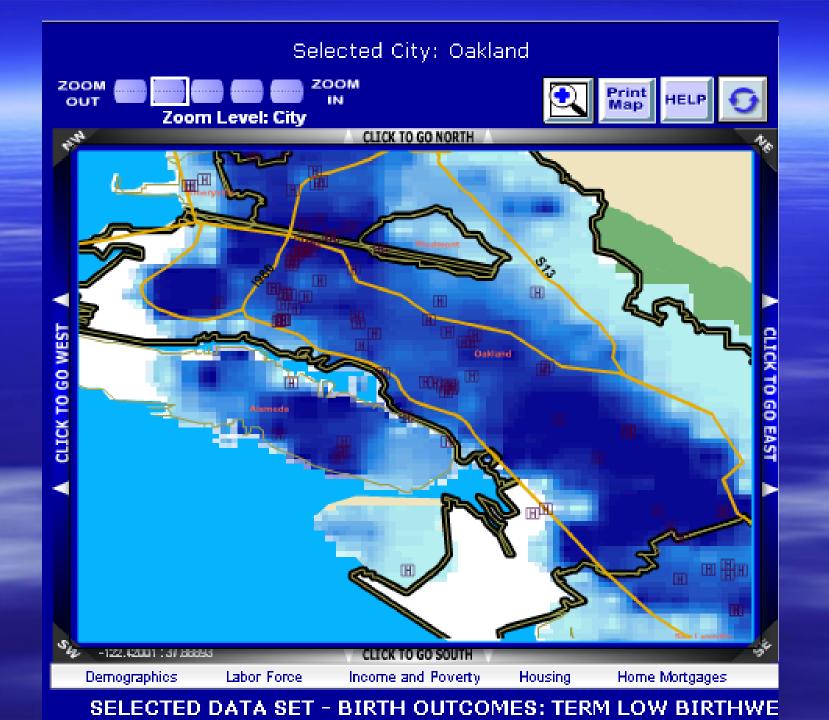
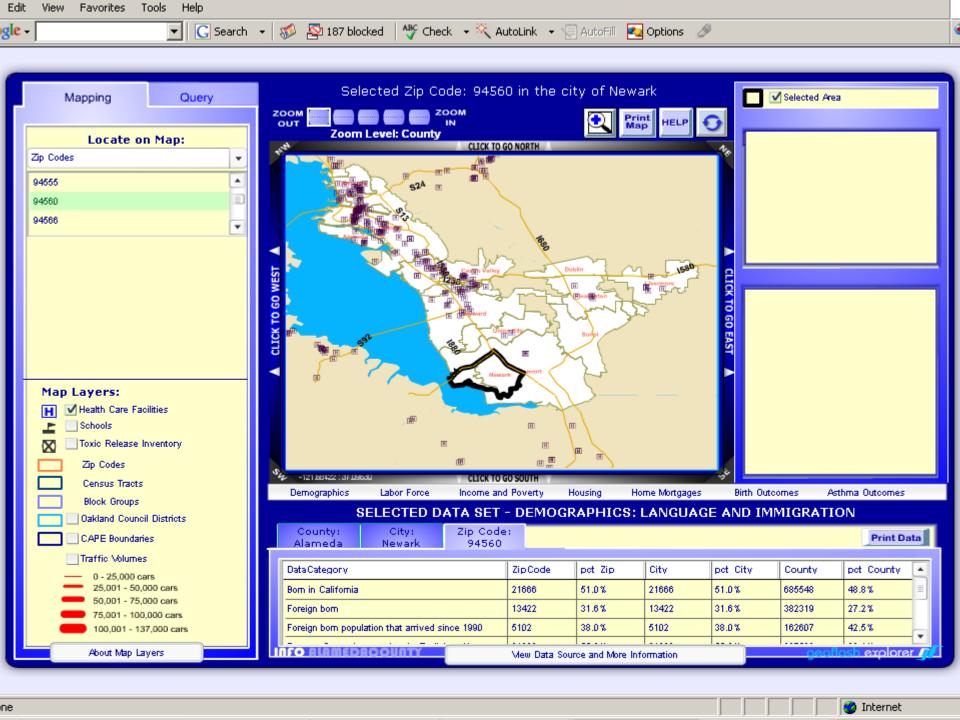


Figure 1. Density estimation mapping of Emergency Room visits for childhood asthma in Alameda County, CA, 2001





## Future work on community vulnerability measures

- Addition to content work group?
  - Can they be measured in a standardized way nationally?
  - How to control for community factors?
    - Multilevel analysis
    - Spatial regressions
  - Will controlling for community factors affect the magnitude of the relationship between environmental pollutants and health outcomes?